Lecture Notes on Thought

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Definition

- Thought can be seen as language of the mind.

- Thought includes wide range of activities; problem solving, day dreaming.

Types

- I- Propositional Thought ;children-facts
- II- Imaginal Thought; adults-visual images = visualizing our thoughts
- III- Motoric Thought; adults-movement of thoughts = Problem solving

I-Propositional thought

- A- CONCEPTS
- ***Definition:*** A concept is an entire class of objects that associate to each other with a common set of properties.
- ***Functions:***
- 1- Cognitive economy
- 2- Categorization

I-Propositional thought

- ***Components:***
- ***1- Prototype:***
- Common set of properties, eg; a bachelor
- Universal
- Culturally-influenced
- ***2- Core:***
- Most important common properties in a concept; eg, can't be 60 but the core of a bachelor concept is adult age.

I-Propositional thought

- ***Hierarchies of concept***
- Properties of concepts and relationships between them produce hierarchy allowing us to infer that a certain concept has a certain property even when it is not mentioned.
- *Example; apple is sweat or not*
- *you associate apple to fruits and since fruits are swest so,an apple is sweet.*

I-Propositional thought

- **B- Reasoning**
- *Definition:* We think of propositions in term of sequence of thoughts that are organized and often in the form of argument till one proposition is formed and a conclusion or claim is made.

I-Propositional thought

- *Types :*
- 1- Deductive Reasoning
- Based on ***logical rules;*** that are true and logical eg; it is raining therefore I will take with me an umbrella
- ***Pragmatic rules;*** that are imagined eg; I am an alcoholic, because my parents were always arguing.

I-Propositional thought

- **2- Inductive Reasoning**
- **Logical rules**
- Arguments that are not deductively valid are inductively strong

- **Heuristics**

- These are short cut proceadures that is easy to apply and can often lead to the correct answer but not inevitably so

Development of thought

- I- Sensorimotor stage (0-2YRS)

- All knowledge acquired through observation, perception . And movements.
- Symbolic activity starts by the few words of speech, imitation and experimentation.

Development of thought

- II- Preoperational stage (2-7YRS)

- Symbols are used in a unitary way, aunt is an aunt cant be a doctor too
- Egocentricity, everything relates to him
- Why stage

Development of thought

- III- Concrete stage (7-11yrs)
- Numbers awareness
- Concept and hierarchy; Relate objects together according to many dimentions

Development of thought

- IV- Formal stage (11-15yrs)

- Logical rules
- Abstract thinking
- Hypothesis formation

THANK YOU